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*Eighty-first Annual Report*  
*of the*  
BUREAU OF AMERICAN  
ETHNOLOGY

1963-1964

LENNOX and ADDINGTON

Historical Society

NAPANEE = ONTARIO



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION  
WASHINGTON  
D.C.



EIGHTY-FIRST  
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
**BUREAU OF  
AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY**

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE  
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

1963-1964



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1965

## BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

June 30, 1964

*Acting Director.*—HENRY B. COLLINS.

*Anthropologists.*—HENRY B. COLLINS, ROBERT L. STEPHENSON, WILLIAM C. STURTEVANT, ROBERT M. LAUGHLIN.

*Research Associates.*—SISTER M. INEZ HILGER, MATTHEW W. STIRLING, A. J. WARING, Jr.

*Archivist.*—MRS. MARGARET C. BLAKER.

*Scientific illustrator.*—E. G. SCHUMACHER.

*Administrative assistant.*—MRS. JESSIE S. SHAW.

### RIVER BASIN SURVEYS

*Acting Director.*—ROBERT L. STEPHENSON.

*Chief, Missouri Basin Project.*—WARREN W. CALDWELL.

*Archeologists.*—LIONEL A. BROWN, JOHN J. HOFFMAN, HAROLD A. HUSCHER, WILFRED M. HUSTED, RICHARD E. JENSEN, OSCAR L. MALLORY, CARL F. MILLER, ROBERT W. NEUMAN, G. HUBERT SMITH.



# EIGHTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

HENRY B. COLLINS, *Acting Director*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the field researches, office work, and other operations of the Bureau of American Ethnology during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1964, conducted in accordance with the act of Congress of April 10, 1928, as amended August 22, 1949, which directs the Bureau "to continue independently or in cooperation anthropological researches among the American Indians and the natives of lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States and the excavation and preservation of archeologic remains."

## SYSTEMATIC RESEARCHES

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., devoted most of the first quarter of the fiscal year to office duties and to general supervision of the activities of the Bureau and the River Basin Surveys. In mid-October he went on extended sick leave and retired on June 5, 1964, after 37 years 10 months of service. During his absence from the office and the period from his retirement to the end of the fiscal year, Dr. Henry B. Collins assumed administrative responsibility for the Bureau as acting director, and Dr. Robert L. Stephenson functioned in a similar capacity for the River Basin Surveys.

In August, Dr. Henry B. Collins, anthropologist, made a trip to L'Anse aux Meadows, northern Newfoundland, on behalf of the National Geographic Society, to check the authenticity of an archeological site which its discoverer, Helge Ingstad, of Oslo, Norway, believed to be of Norse origin. As a result of his examination of the site, Dr. Collins was able to verify this conclusion. The ruins of sod-walled houses excavated by Mr. Ingstad at L'Anse aux Meadows are definitely not Indian or Eskimo, and there is nothing to indicate that they were the work of later English, French, or Portuguese fishermen. On the other hand, the house ruins and associated features are closely similar to those found at Viking sites in Greenland and Iceland. Thirteen radiocarbon dates, based on charcoal from the house ruins, cluster around the year A.D. 1000. This is the period of the Vinland voyages, when, according to the sagas, Leif Ericson, Thorfinn Karlsefni, and other Norsemen sailed westward and discovered the American mainland.

Dr. Collins continued to serve as a member of the board of governors of the Arctic Institute of North America, as a member of its publications committee and as chairman of the committees directing two of the Arctic Institute's projects—a Russian translation program and the *Arctic Bibliography*. The latter is a comprehensive reference work which abstracts and indexes in English the contents of publications in all languages and in all fields of science pertaining to the Arctic and subarctic regions of the world. This work, which is supported by a number of military and civilian agencies of the United States and Canada, began operating in 1947, and to date has published 11 large volumes containing abstracts of 69,455 scientific publications on the Arctic. The other Arctic Institute project being carried out under Dr. Collins' direction, *Anthropology of the North: Translations from Russian Sources*, continued its operations under a renewed grant from the National Science Foundation. The latest volume in the translation series, *Studies in Siberian Shamanism*, edited by Dr. Henry N. Michael, was published by the University of Toronto Press in December 1963.

Dr. Robert L. Stephenson was transferred on September 29, 1963, from chief of the Missouri Basin Project, River Basin Surveys, Lincoln, Nebr., to the regular staff of the Bureau of American Ethnology as assistant director of the River Basin Surveys. He has devoted his time to familiarizing himself with the activities of the Washington headquarters of the River Basin Surveys, to the general supervision of that unit, and to sorting materials and writing his reports on past field researches. In November he attended the Southeastern Archeological Conference in Macon, Ga. He spent the period November 29 to December 5 in Lincoln, Nebr., consulting with representatives of the National Park Service and State cooperative agencies on research plans for the River Basin Surveys for the coming year. On February 12–13 he participated in the annual meeting of the Committee for the Recovery of Archeological Remains, in Washington, D.C., and detailed the program of systematic researches of the River Basin Surveys. During May 7–9 he attended the annual meeting of the Society for American Archeology at Chapel Hill, N.C. On May 10 he was the featured speaker at the semiannual meeting of the Maryland Archeological Society in Washington, D.C., and presented an illustrated lecture on the "Archeology of the Middle Atlantic Seaboard Area."

During the early part of the fiscal year, Dr. William C. Sturtevant, ethnologist, was engaged in completing his paper on "Studies in Ethnoscience" (still in press at the end of the year) and in preparing for a year's field work in Burma. In July he flew to Gainesville, Fla., to work with Dr. Irving Rouse, of Yale University, and Dr. Charles



H. Fairbanks, of the University of Florida, on projects concerning the editing of the obituary and collected writings of the late Dr. John W. Goggin. He also advised the University's Department of Anthropology on the disposition of the Goggin manuscripts, notes, papers, etc., and outlined plans for the publication of nearly completed manuscripts.

Publications issued by Dr. Sturtevant during the fiscal year 1964 included the translation and annotation of "A Jesuit Missionary in South Carolina, 1569-70," by Father Juan Rogel, pp. 167-175 in *The Indian and the White Man* (edited by Wilcomb E. Washburn); (with John M. Goggin) "The Calusa, a Stratified, Non-Agricultural Society (with notes on sibling marriage)," pp. 179-219 in *Explorations in Cultural Anthropology: Essays Presented to George Peter Murdock* (edited by W. H. Goodenough); "Five Civilized Tribes," *Encyclopedia Britannica*, vol. 9, pp. 396-397; "Seminole," *Encyclopedia Britannica*, vol. 20, p. 313H; "John White's Contributions to Ethnology," pp. 37-43 in vol. 1 of *The American Drawings of John White, 1577-1590* (edited by Paul H. Hulton and David B. Quinn); and obituary of John M. Goggin, 1916-1963, *American Anthropologist*, vol. 66, No. 2, pp. 385-394.

Dr. Sturtevant<sup>1</sup> left the country on October 4 for Burma, to undertake field work supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation.

From July to October Dr. Robert M. Laughlin, ethnologist, continued field work in Chiapas, Mexico, where he recorded and translated a series of 251 dreams of the Tzotzil Indians of Zinacantán, Chiapas. He discovered that dreams are recognized by the natives to be a form of mental telepathy, a two-way communications system, whereby the dreamer's soul is in contact with the divine and with the souls of fellow (usually hostile) mortals. Dreams are held to be an indication of an individual's success in withstanding enemy attack.

Dr. Laughlin spent November and December in Santa Fe, N. Mex., accompanied by two Zinacantec informants who provided additional material for the compilation of a Tzotzil dictionary. His time in Washington was devoted to continuing research on his dictionary which involved the study of 17th- and 18th-century Tzotzil-Spanish manuscripts. He selected much of his own textual materials for use by the Coordinated Study of Tzeltal-Tzotzil Drinking of the University of Rochester. Selections of music from Zinacantán and Martinique were contributed to the Cantometrics Research Project of Columbia University for cross-cultural analysis.

In collaboration with Dr. B. N. Colby, of the Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, Dr. Laughlin initiated a computer

<sup>1</sup> Temporarily transferred to Smithsonian private roll.

analysis of the values expressed in Tzotzil myths and dreams. It is hoped that the results will demonstrate in specific terms the close relationship between mythic and oneiric expression.

A chapter on Zinacantec dream interpretation written by Dr. Laughlin was accepted for publication in *Ensayos Sobre Zinacantán* (E. Z. Vogt, ed.). His chapter, entitled "Tzotzil," for the *Handbook of Middle American Indians*, is in preparation.

In addition, Dr. Laughlin attended the 62d annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association (San Francisco, November 21-24) in company with his Zinacantec informants. A journal of their travels in Mexico and the United States was written by the informants in their native language. Dr. Laughlin conducted library research at Harvard University (May 27-29) and participated in an informal conference at Palo Alto (June 4-6) as a consultant for the Chicago-Harvard-Stanford Chiapas Aerial Survey Project.

#### RIVER BASIN SURVEYS

(Prepared by Robert L. Stephenson, acting director, from data submitted by staff members)

The River Basin Surveys, a unit of the Bureau of American Ethnology, continued its activities throughout the year. This unit was organized in 1945 to cooperate with the National Park Service and the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior, the Corps of Engineers of the Department of the Army, and State and local institutions in the program for salvage archeology in areas to be flooded or otherwise destroyed by the construction of large dams. Its purpose has remained the same over the years and its activities during the current year were directed toward the same objectives. The research investigations during 1963-64 were supported by a transfer of \$254,500 from the National Park Service and a carryover of \$95,768 of Missouri Basin money to support investigations within the Missouri River Basin. Additional funds were available from two other sources. A previous grant from the Appalachian Power Co. had a carryover of \$5,038 to support the research along the Roanoke River in southern Virginia at the Smith Mountain Project. Another earlier contribution by the Idaho Power Co. to support the researches in the Hells Canyon Reservoir area on the Snake River in Oregon and Idaho had a carryover of \$4,080. The latter investigation was carried on as a cooperative project between the River Basin Surveys and the Museum of Idaho State University at Pocatello. The grand total of funds available for the River Basin Surveys in 1963-64 was \$359,386.

Field researches consisted largely of surveys and excavations. Most

of the work was concentrated in the digging or testing of sites, but surveys were made in four new reservoir areas in North Dakota and one new reservoir area in South Dakota. At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 12 crews at work. One field crew was operating in the Smith Mountain Reservoir area in southern Virginia, seven parties were at work in the Oahe and Big Bend Reservoir areas of South Dakota, one party was excavating in the Yellowtail Reservoir area in Montana and Wyoming, and another was working in the Pony Creek drainage area in Iowa. A special crew was in Lawrence, Kans., studying human skeletal remains from the Oahe Reservoir, and one survey team was at work in North and South Dakota. During the second quarter of the year, parties worked briefly in Alabama, Nebraska, and Wyoming. In May two brief surveys were made in South Dakota, and in June nine parties began major operations in the Missouri Basin, where they were at work at the end of the fiscal year.

As of June 30, 1964, archeological surveys and excavations had been made, since the start of the salvage program, in a total of 269 reservoir areas, located in 29 States, as well as in 2 lock projects, 4 canal areas, and 2 watershed areas. Since 1946, when the field work of the program got underway, 5,040 sites have been located and recorded; of that number 1,186 were recommended for excavation or limited testing. Because of the emergency conditions under which the salvage program must operate, it is rarely possible to fully excavate a site. "Excavation," as used here, usually means that about 10 percent of the site was dug. By the end of the fiscal year, 526 sites in 55 reservoir basins and 2 watershed areas had been tested or excavated to a degree where good information about them had been obtained. These sites range in nature from simple camping areas, once occupied by early hunting and gathering Indians of some 10,000 years ago, to village remains left by the historic Indians of the mid-19th century and the remains of frontier trading posts and military installations of European origin.

The results of these extensive investigations have been incorporated in technical reports that have been published in various scientific journals, in Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletins, and in the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. *River Basin Surveys Papers Nos. 33-38*, constituting *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 189*, were released in June. These papers pertain to excavations carried out in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Kansas. Reports of other excavations in the Dakotas and in Oregon and Idaho are now being assembled for another Bulletin. Staff members cooperated throughout the year with representatives of other Federal agencies in the preparation of short popular pamphlets about some of the major reservoir projects.



As in previous years, the River Basin Surveys received helpful cooperation from the National Park Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Corps of Engineers, the Geological Survey, and numerous State and local institutions. The National Park Service continued to serve as liaison, among the various agencies, both in Washington and in the field, and prepared budget estimates and justifications for the funds needed to support the salvage program. Party leaders were assisted in many ways by personnel of all the cooperating agencies, and the relationship was outstanding in all areas.

General direction and supervision of the program were continued from the main office in Washington. Work in the Missouri Basin was directed by the field headquarters and laboratory in Lincoln, Nebr. The project in Virginia was supervised by the Washington office.

*Washington office.*—Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., continued the direction of the entire River Basin Surveys from the main headquarters in the Bureau of American Ethnology until October 15 when he went on sick leave. At that time, Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, who had been transferred from the field headquarters in Lincoln, Nebr., on September 30, to be assistant director, was designated acting director and served in that capacity during the remainder of the year. Carl F. Miller and Harold A. Huscher, archeologists, were based at the headquarters office throughout the year.

At the beginning of the year Mr. Huscher was in the Washington office working on his materials from the Walter F. George Reservoir area and other areas along the Chattahoochee River. At the end of October he visited the recently flooded Walter F. George Reservoir area to recheck some of the sites along the shore that were beginning to erode, and to examine sites in the vicinity of Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., that are threatened with destruction from industrial development. During the period December 12–25, he returned to Montgomery, Ala., to assist the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts in the emergency salvage of parts of the Shine Mound site, which was threatened with destruction by a municipal waterplant. This work was done in cooperation with David W. Chase, curator of the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts.

On September 6–8, Mr. Huscher attended the joint Plains-Pecos Conference at Fort Burgwin, Taos, N. Mex., where he presented a paper on "Plains Influences Directly Recorded in Navajo and Western Apache Culture." In November he attended the Southeastern Archeological Conference in Macon, Ga., and presented a paper entitled "A Summary of the Walter F. George River Basin Surveys Salvage Program." His paper read at the preceding conference was published under the title "The Archaic of the Walter F. George Reservoir Area" in *Proceedings of the 19th Southeastern Archeological Conference*,

Bulletin 1, March 1964. He attended the Eastern States Archeological Conference during November 9-10 and there presented a report on "The Cool Branch Site (9QU5), Quitman County, Georgia, a Fortified Mississippian Town with Tower Bastions." He participated in a roundtable discussion of current Early Man problems at the annual meeting of Section H of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in Cleveland, Ohio, December 26-30. Early in May he attended the annual meeting of the Society for American Archeology in Chapel Hill, N. C., and read a paper, "The Standing Boy Flint Industry, an Early Archaic Manifestation on the Chattahoochee River in Alabama and Georgia," which consisted of an interim report on three archeological sites near Columbia, Ala. The latter paper and an ethnographic background paper on aboriginal salt trade, "Salt Traders of Cibola," have been accepted for publication in professional journals.

At the beginning of the year Mr. Miller was in charge of a field party in southern Virginia. On July 28 this project was brought to a close and he returned to the office in Washington. During the remainder of the year he devoted his time to research on some of his past fieldwork. He completely revised and enlarged his preliminary manuscript on "Prehistoric Occupations of the Ft. Lookout Site (39-LM57), Ft. Randall Reservoir, South Dakota." He had two papers accepted for publication in *Southern Indian Studies*: "A Napier-like Pottery Vessel from Russell Cave" and "Human-headed Adornos from Western Georgia." He had one paper accepted for publication in *The Masterkey*: "Bone Flutes from Southern Virginia." He attended the annual meetings of the Southeastern Archeological Conference in Macon, Ga., early in November and presented a paper on "The Appearance of Certain Projectile Points through Time at Russell Cave, Alabama." On December 30 he presented a paper at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in Cleveland, Ohio, entitled "Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic Projectile Point Forms from Russell Cave, Northern Alabama." In February he served as judge at two science fairs in Alexandria, Va., where he evaluated 195 public-school science exhibits. He prepared a bibliography on "Hopewell Culture" and one on "The Red Paint People" to answer inquiries from college students.

On March 21 Mr. Miller presented a paper, "The Archeology of Southern Virginia," at the meeting of the Shenandoah chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia, in Strasburg, and while there examined several local collections of Indian materials and advised the chapter on their plans for a spring excavation program. During May 7-9 he participated in the annual meeting of the Society for American Archeology at Chapel Hill, N.C., and presented a paper on "The



Archeological Horizons within Russell Cave, Alabama." His article "Polyhedral Cores from Northeastern Kansas," published in the *Plains Anthropologist*, was reprinted in *The Chesopican*, a journal of Atlantic coast archeology. His monograph "The Archeological Investigations at the Hosterman Site (39PO7), Oahe Reservoir Area, Potter County, South Dakota" was published as *River Basin Surveys Paper No. 35* in *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 189*.

*Missouri Basin.*—At the end of its 18th year of operation, the Missouri Basin Project was well established in new quarters at 1835 P Street, Lincoln, Nebr. Although the move to the new location was made during fiscal year 1963, much of the new physical plant was not completed until well into the first quarter of 1964. For the first time in many years the Project has had enough space to meet with its current and immediately foreseeable needs. Office accommodations are now adequate, storage problems have been eased, and processing facilities are vastly improved.

Activities during fiscal year 1964 included large-scale excavations, surveys, processing and analysis of materials, preparation of manuscripts, and the reporting of archeological results. During the summer months, major efforts were devoted to excavations; the remainder of the year was devoted largely to analyses and the preparation of reports. The special chronology program begun in January 1958 was continued throughout the year. Dr. Robert L. Stephenson served as chief of the Project through the first quarter of the fiscal year. At the beginning of the second quarter he was succeeded by Dr. Warren W. Caldwell, who continued in the position through the remainder of the year.

At the beginning of the year the permanent staff, in addition to the chief, consisted of 9 archeologists, 1 administrative assistant, 1 secretary, 1 administrative clerk, 2 clerk-typists, 1 scientific illustrator, 1 photographer, and 4 museum aides. The temporary staff consisted of 73 persons. There were 3 archeologists, 2 physical anthropologists, 4 cooks, and 64 field crewmen.

During July and August, 12 field crewmen were added to the temporary staff. By the end of the last week in September the employment of all the field crewmen and cooks had been terminated, with the exception of one crewman who was later transferred to the permanent staff as museum aide. The services of all the other temporary employees were terminated by early October. Other changes in the permanent staff were: termination of positions of one museum aide, one archeologist, and the administrative clerk; the death of one museum aide, and the appointment of one museum aide and one laborer. The chief was transferred to the Bureau of American Ethnology on September 30. Additions to the temporary staff during June were 2 archeologists, 5 cooks, and 66 field crewmen.

At the end of the fiscal year the permanent staff consisted of 19 persons; these were, in addition to the chief, 7 archeologists, 1 administrative officer, 1 secretary, 1 administrative clerk (typist), 1 clerk-typist, 1 scientific illustrator, 1 photographer, 4 museum aides, and 1 laborer. The temporary staff consisted of 73 persons. There were 2 archeologists, 5 cooks, and 66 field crewmen.

During the year there were 24 Smithsonian Institution, River Basin Surveys, field parties at work in the Missouri Basin. Eleven of these were in operation during July and August, 2 during October and November, and 11 during June.

At the beginning of the year John J. Hoffman and a crew of 10 men were excavating at the La Roche sites (39ST9, 39ST232)<sup>2</sup> in the Big Bend Reservoir of central South Dakota. Site 39ST9, on the right bank of the Missouri near the mouth of P L creek, consists of about 90 house depressions scattered over an area of about 80 acres. Seven circular houses were excavated, all of which were essentially similar and which appear to be representative of the Chouteau Aspect.

The site also produced evidence of the Grand Detour Phase, an early development within the prehistoric Middle Missouri Tradition, as well as a small oval structure assignable, on the basis of the ceramics, to the Plains Woodland Phase. Fortunately, the stratigraphic evidence is clear. The Plains Woodland component precedes the Grand Detour component which in turn underlies the principal Chouteau occupation. While these temporal relationships have been recognized for some time, there have been few instances of such satisfactory superimposition.

Site 39ST232 occupies something less than 40 acres of level terrace  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of 39ST9. Of the six or seven depressions visible, two were investigated. Both proved to contain circular houses of the Chouteau Aspect. However, one was distinctive in its large diameter (75 feet) and in the presence of six central support posts instead of the usual pattern of four. On the basis of artifacts and architectural evidence, the Chouteau components of 39ST232 and 39ST9 appear to be intimately related. The field party completed work on August 30, after 79 days in the field.

A second field party of nine men, directed by Richard E. Jensen, was at work in the cul-de-sac in the central part of the Big Bend Reservoir. This region, on the left bank of the Missouri, within the great bend that gives the reservoir its name, contains a large number

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<sup>2</sup> Site designations used by the River Basin Surveys are trinomial in character, consisting of symbols for State, county, and site. The State is indicated by the first number, according to the numerical position of the State name in an alphabetical list of the United States; thus, for example, 32 indicates North Dakota, 39 indicates South Dakota. Counties are designated by a two-letter abbreviation; for example, ME for Mercer County, MN for Mountrail County, etc. The final number refers to the specific site within the indicated State and county.

of archeological sites. Although 10 of them were excavated or tested by the field group, results were not encouraging. Apparently the area was occupied quite extensively but cultural debris is scanty and the habitation sites thin.

At the Gregg site (39HY222), one of the largest in the pocket, portions of two earth lodges were excavated and five interhouse areas were tested. A single circular lodge and several tests were dug at the Fry site (39HU223), two lodges were exposed at site 39HU224 nearby, and a lodge and two large cache pits were cleared at the Hawk site (39HU238). Architectural features were not found at the remaining sites, but several clusters of exterior cache pits were cleared at the Saint John site (39HU213) and artifact collections were made at sites 39HU225, 39HU230, 39HU231, 39HU249, and 39HU250.

The earth-lodge structures excavated within the area of the cul-de-sac are all quite similar. Each was circular, with an irregular pattern of wall posts and four central supports. Entrance passages, where found, opened to the south or southwest. A small central hearth was characteristic and there were usually secondary firepits and one or more small basin-like or bell-shaped cache pits.

Ceramics were preponderantly simple-stamped, with Talking Crow and "Category B" rims most usual. Other artifacts were not distinctive, and except for several copper pendants and an iron blade hafted in a split bison rib from the Hawk site, there was no evidence of European contact.

On August 12 Jensen transferred his field party to the right bank of the Missouri where he assisted Hoffman in the excavation of the La Roche sites. The party completed work on August 23, after 72 days in the field.

At the beginning of the year, a third party of nine men, directed by William J. Folan, was assisting John J. Hoffman in excavations at the La Roche sites. On July 16 the Folan party moved to the left bank of the Missouri to begin work at the Chapelle Creek or Grandle site (39HU60), a large, fortified, multicomponent village in the central Big Bend Reservoir. Extensive trenching, exposing sections of three houses, a section of the defensive ditch, and a number of other features, was completed. Evidence of the earliest occupation consists solely of artifacts that are invariably found in the prehistoric, rectangular house complexes of the Big Bend region. The second component consists of the fortified settlement proper, which seems to be attributable to the historic Stanley-Le Beau complexes usually regarded as Arikara. The uppermost deposits contain additional European materials that are suspected to be the remains of a small (and poorly documented) trading post. In view of our present knowledge of the early history of the Big Bend region, it may be difficult, if not impos-



sible, to distinguish the traders' remains from those of the 18th-century Arikara.

During the first half of the field season the Folan group shared camp facilities with the Hoffman crew. The party completed work in August 30, after 79 days in the field.

At the beginning of the year a fourth party of five men, directed by G. Hubert Smith, was investigating historic sites within the Big Bend Reservoir. Excavations were made at the Red Cloud Agency (39LM247), on the right bank of the Missouri near Medicine Creek. The Agency, established for the Oglala Sioux, under Red Cloud, was used only briefly (1877-78) before the group was settled permanently on the Pine Ridge Reservation. Although little survived at the Red Cloud site (apparently the buildings had been systematically removed), some structural details were recovered together with a small group of representative specimens.

A thorough search was made of Dorion or Cedar Island, near the mouth of Cedar Creek, for the site of a trading post established in 1802 or 1803 by Regis Loisel. Despite excellent descriptions left by members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the post could not be located; however, another site (39HU301) found on the island was partially excavated. Cultural remains were not abundant but the appearance of the site and the presence of a number of machine-made objects suggest that the site was occupied during the 1860's by White "squatters" who supplied wood for steamboat fuel.

An intensive reconnaissance was made near the mouth of Medicine Creek, continuing a search begun some years ago for the Fort Defiance (or Bouis) trading post known to have been in existence in the 1840's. Although there were several hopeful leads, the search was fruitless. The Smith party shared camp facilities with Hoffman's crew. They returned to Lincoln on August 30 after 79 days in the field.

Three field parties were at work in the Oahe Reservoir at the beginning of the fiscal year. The first, a crew of 10 men, directed by Robert W. Neuman, was excavating at two prehistoric sites in Dewey County on the right bank of the Missouri near Mobridge, S. Dak. The Grover Hand Mounds (39DW240) include five tumuli, one of which was excavated by Neuman in 1963. Two additional examples were dug during the current year. The first was 90 feet in diameter and slightly more than 4 feet high. It covered a central subfloor burial pit containing about 23 secondary human burials of both sexes and various ages, some of which were sprinkled with hematite. The burials were in association with a number of implements and ornaments of bone and stone. Support logs overlay the burial pit, and above was another secondary burial partly covered by an inverted basket and associated with stone and shell artifacts. On the mound floor, adjacent to the

pit, were the partially articulated skeletons of at least six bison. The second mound was much the same as the first. However, the burial pit did not contain more than 12 individuals, and there were no human remains above.

Artifact materials from the two mounds included a few cord-paddled pottery sherds, rentalium, busycon and olivella ornaments, an antler pin, worked antler butts and tines, bone awls, beads, serrated fleshers, beaver incisors, stone projectile points, matting, pigments, and a considerable variety of other materials. On the basis of burial pattern and the artifacts excavated, the Grover Hand Mounds show a very close relationship to the neighboring Swift Bird Mounds (39DW233) and to the Boundary and Baldhill Mound sites in North Dakota.

At the end of July the Neuman party shifted to the Stelzer site (39DW242) to continue excavations begun during 1963. This site is a large camp area only a short distance from the Grover Hand Mounds. The occupation level, less than 1½ feet below the present surface, is characterized by scattered midden heaps, small firepits, and circular pits filled with detritus. There were also 17 randomly distributed bison long bones stuck vertically into the occupation surface. Artifacts from the Stelzer site, particularly projectile points and pottery, are closely comparable to those from the adjacent mound sites. There seems to be good evidence here for the first direct relationship between burial mounds and a habitation site in the northern Plains.

The party concluded work on August 23 after 74 days in the field. Subsequently, Neuman and a single crewman visited previously unreported mound sites along the Sheyenne River in Barnes County, N. Dak., and another above Wolfe Creek in the James River Valley, S. Dak.

A second party of seven men, under the leadership of Oscar L. Mallory, conducted test excavations at a large group of sites in Dewey County, along the right bank of the Missouri a short distance upstream from the mouth of the Moreau River. Site 39DW231, a small village on a terrace spur defended by two ditches, was tested extensively. A midden area, part of a circular house, and sections of the defensive system were exposed. Present evidence suggests that the principal occupation falls within the Chouteau Aspect and appears to be related to the Potts (39CD19) and No Heart (39AR1) villages of northern South Dakota.

A second fortified village, 39DW1, situated at the mouth of the Moreau River, was also tested. It differs from 39DW231 in that it lay on a higher terrace and was completely surrounded by a defensive ditch. The ceramic collections have much in common but apparently differences are such that they cannot be related on the focus level.



The remaining sites investigated, 39DW230, 39DW229, 39DW228, 39DW253, and 39DW254, were unfortified; pottery attributed to the La Roche horizon was usual. Portions of houses were excavated at 39DW228, 39DW229, and 39DW230. In each case the houses were circular with a central firepit and four central roof supports.

A number of additional sites were mapped or examined and a brief period was devoted to explorations at the Stelzer site. The latter is quite large, extending along the river for at least three-quarters of a mile. Mallory's tests were placed near the eastern end of the site. The pottery found here was identical to that found by Neuman's continuing excavations near the western edge. The Mallory party shared camp facilities with the Neuman crew, and returned to Lincoln on August 23 after 74 days in the field.

A third party of 12 men was directed by Dr. Alfred W. Bowers of the University of Idaho but temporarily attached to the Smithsonian Institution. The Bowers crew excavated at three small fortified village sites in the immediate vicinity of Mobridge, S. Dak. At the Red Horse Hawk site (39CO34), on the right bank of the Missouri, continuing work begun in the summer of fiscal year 1963, the excavation of 15 shallow circular houses was completed and the fortification ditch was tested in several places. This village, which is probably protohistoric, has produced a wealth of museum display specimens and is one of the two or three completely excavated sites within the Oahe Reservoir.

Work was also renewed at the Davis site (39CO14), a fortified village adjacent to the Red Horse Hawk site, continuing 1963 excavations. During the current season investigations were hampered by drought conditions which made the soil both intractable and "unreadable." With the use of a water wagon and power equipment, one lodge was completely excavated and the covering fill was removed from four others, but work could be carried no further.

The Davis site is an exceedingly important one because it appears to bridge the temporal gap between the rectangular and circular house complexes. The early component at the Davis site is distinctive in that lodges are placed within the bastions at the corners of the fortification, thus limiting the entrance passage to a narrow lane around the lodge.

Work was begun at the Larson site (39WW2), a small compact village on the left bank of the Missouri River south of Mobridge. The site consists of 29 circular depressions tightly clustered within an oval fortification ditch. Ten of the lodge depressions were trenched and two were completely excavated. The latter seem to have been rebuilt several times, but each new construction was smaller than the previous one. The most recent occupation seems to have been brought to an

end by the smallpox epidemic of A.D. 1780. There is no documentary evidence to this effect but human remains were strewn over the lodge floors. The skeletons of at least 30 individuals were exposed in one house, 8 in another, and there is evidence of additional skeletons in the remaining lodges. Since the deaths do not appear to have been due to violence, epidemic disease is inferred. In addition to the historic component or components at the Larson site, there are indications of an earlier Woodland occupation.

Bowers also conducted a limited survey along the now eroding banks of the Oahe Reservoir. A large collection of artifacts and bison bone was secured from the Rygh (39CA4) and Bamble (39CA6) villages where shoreline cutting has been extensive. Since the origin of these materials can be localized within the respective sites, they will be exceedingly useful for comparative studies. The party completed work on September 7 after 89 days in the field.

At the beginning of the fiscal year a field crew of five men, directed by Wilfred M. Husted, was excavating in the Yellowtail Reservoir along the Big Horn River of southern Montana and northern Wyoming. At the Mangus site (24CB221), a small rock shelter on the left bank of the river in Carbon County, Mont., three distinct occupation levels were found, the most recent of which was Late Prehistoric. A variety of artifacts was recovered here, including small triangular projectile points with and without side notches, stone knives, scrapers, fragments of sewn hide, cordage, and basketry. The middle zone carried obvious evidence of human use, but artifacts were too few to identify the nature of the occupation. The lowest level contained Agate Basin points, knives, scrapers and a mortar and pestle. Subsequently, a radiocarbon date of  $1070 \pm 70$  B.P. (A.D. 880) was obtained from charcoal in a roasting pit found in the Late Prehistoric level, and two dates,  $8690 \pm 100$  B.P. (6740 B.C.) and  $8600 \pm 100$  B.P. (6650 B.C.) were secured from charcoal from the Agate Basin level.

Three other rock shelters in the vicinity, the Ledge site (24BH 252), the Greene site (24BH 253), and site 24BH255, all in Big Horn County, Mont., yielded artifacts of the Late Prehistoric Period. The Red Earth site (24BH251), another small shelter, contained a Late Prehistoric level, an unidentified occupation characterized by shallow, circular firepits, numerous small flakes, a mano and knife fragments.

Site 24BH 250, also in Big Horn County, Mont., was a small shelter with the entrance barricaded with rocks and juniper branches. A large fireplace outlined by rocks was intact on the surface, and below it was another containing burned stones and associated with a triangular projectile point.

A large, shallow, rock-filled firepit was excavated at site 24BH257, a small shelter formed by a large block fallen from the canyon wall.

Three corner-notched projectile points and several flakes were in association with the firepit. Until this site was excavated only simple triangular points or triangular points with side notches had been found with such firepits.

Three firepits, projectile points, scrapers, and a variety of worked flakes were found in tests at 24BH210, a large open site in Big Horn County. Two additional open sites, 24BH254 and 24BH259, were located in a badly eroded area, and tests showed that artifacts were restricted to the surface.

Site 24BH204 at the mouth of Porcupine Creek was tested but with negative results. Animal bone was abundant but it may have originated from gold camps that once operated at this location. Site 24BH214, about 1 mile above the mouth of Porcupine Creek, was only slightly more productive. Artifacts were limited to a corner-notched projectile point and a few scrapers.

Late in the season, the Husted party made exploratory tests at site 48BH217, in Big Horn County, Wyo., a short distance south of the Montana border. An Agate Basin point was found here in the course of land leveling for a cabin. Although tests were extensive, little of significance was recovered. The party completed its work on August 29 after 72 days in the field.

Another field party of nine men, under the direction of Lionel A. Brown, was working in the Pony Creek watershed in southwestern Iowa. A survey of the area added a number of new sites to the record, a number of tests were made, and five sites were excavated. Unfortunately, most of the endangered sites examined by the field party had been damaged in some degree by erosion or cultivation; nonetheless, architectural remains were found at four of them.

Two square houses were excavated at the Stonebrook Village (13ML219) and fragments of house floors were found at both the Downing (13ML218) and Steinheimer (13ML222) sites. The house structures ranged from 20 to 30 feet square, with deep vertical walls and entrances approaching 15 feet in length. The associated artifacts include ceramics of the Beckman and McVey series, clay effigies and pipestems, side-notched projectile points, ovoid to triangular knives, planoconvex end scrapers, pecked and chipped celts, but surprisingly very little worked bone.

The Thomas site (13ML204) contained a mixture of pottery primarily representative of the Woodland horizon and the Central Plains Tradition. The rimsherd collection includes examples of Sterns Creek, Beckman Ware, Swoboda Ware, and one example classified as Anderson Low Rim. The primary feature at the site was a pit, 20 feet square, similar to house pits reported for the Woodland of eastern Nebraska.



The Lungren site (13ML224) is an archaic camp first noted at a depth of 10 feet below the surface in a high cutbank. The cultural deposit proved to consist of a narrow (ca. 2 inches thick) zone of charcoal-stained soil mixed with large quantities of chipping debris and bone fragments. The only projectile point recovered is side-notched with basal grinding. It is similar to those from the Long Creek site in Saskatchewan, the Logan Creek and Spring Creek sites in Nebraska, and the Simonsen and Hill sites in Nebraska. Other artifacts include triangular to ovoid knives, small planoconvex end scrapers, hammerstones, chipped celts and choppers. Bone artifacts were absent. Several midden areas and a basin-shaped firepit constitute the only nonartifact features of the deposit. The party completed work on August 30 after 81 days in the field.

A special field party consisting of a varying number of students directed by Dr. William M. Bass III, assisted by Walter Birkby, was working in the laboratory at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans., at the beginning of the fiscal year. Dr. Bass was continuing a study of the human skeletal remains and burial patterns from the Sully site (39SL4) begun in 1957.

A total of 557 burials was excavated from the cemeteries at the Sully Village. This is the largest single sample from a site in the Plains. It is not likely to be equaled in the immediate future. If the ethnic affiliation of the site is substantiated, the sample provides a baseline for the study of the early historic Arikara population.

In addition to observations and metric analyses, the group tabulated data on burial orientation, burial goods, and grave types. At the same time, three members of the University of South Dakota medical staff examined the physical material to record the incidence of nose, throat, and ear diseases occurring the population. Bass completed his study on August 2 after 63 days of work.

A field party, consisting of a crew of two men under the leadership of Dr. Elden Johnson, of the University of Minnesota, but temporarily attached to the Smithsonian Institution, began work on June 22 surveying several small reservoirs in North Dakota. A single, very thin, habitation site (39BE1), was found at the James River damsite in Beadle County, S. Dak. Although the area was trenched extensively, the results were minimal. No additional sites were found within the proposed reservoir, but a number of local collections that originated in adjacent areas were examined. Since the James River Dam is part of the much larger Oahe Diversion Project, these collections will become important for future research when the larger project is activated.

The Garrison Diversion Project proposes construction of four major reservoirs and an extensive system of feeder canals within eastern

North Dakota. Archeological work during the current year was concentrated within the reservoir areas since the canal routes are not yet established. The Taayer Reservoir east of Oakes, N. Dak., is presently an open water slough. No sites were found to be endangered but a probable bison kill site (32SA1) was reported here in the 1930's when the reservoir was dry. A "stone ring" site (32SA2) was recorded by the survey party but it lies in the uplands outside of the reservoir. Hamburg Reservoir on the upper James River produced no sites. New Home Reservoir, in McLean County, N. Dak., east and south of the Garrison Dam, is in a long glacial drainage trench. Only a single site, 32ML212, was found here. It consisted principally of bison bone eroding from a cutbank but a number of chalcedony flakes were found in association.

The Lone Tree Reservoir, which will include the headwaters of the Sheyenne River, held a number of sites and others were found in the immediate vicinity. Probably the most significant within the reservoir is 32SH2, a large complex of boulder burial mounds. At least 14 mounds are included, and associated habitation sites are possible. The party completed its survey on September 20. Because work was intermittent, the field season totaled only 49 days.

A postseason (October 21–November 4) field party of two men, directed by Wilfred M. Husted, excavated at Fort Laramie National Historic Site, testing in four localities that will be affected by future expansion of visitor facilities. The remains of what is probably the Ward and Guerrier trading post were found, as well as evidences of an aboriginal occupation. The latter was far too scanty to even hazard an ethnic or archeological affiliation.

Late in September representatives of the Nebraska Game, Forestation and Parks Commission contacted the Missouri Basin Project concerning certain stone and pottery artifacts found during biological research in the Little Nemaha drainage of southeastern Nebraska. The artifacts examined by the Missouri Basin Project staff included materials suggesting the presence of Stearns Creek, Logan Creek, and Agate Basin complexes. On November 12, after the heavy summer vegetation was gone, Robert W. Neuman reexamined the area in company with Nebraska game biologists. Previous find spots were examined on Brownell Creek and Wolf Creek, but unfortunately the artifacts found to date have been secondary deposits and no true occupation sites were discovered.

Cooperating institutions working in the Missouri Basin at the beginning of the fiscal year included the University of Montana, the University of South Dakota, the University of Nebraska, the University of Missouri, and the Kansas State Historical Society.

Dr. Dee C. Taylor of the University of Montana continued the



shoreline survey of Fort Peck Reservoir of east-central Montana, locating archeological sites exposed by shoreline erosion. Robert Gant of the W. H. Over Museum, University of South Dakota, surveyed the shoreline of Lewis and Clark Lake (the former Gavins Point Reservoir). Dr. Preston Holder, assisted by James Marshall with a crew of students from the University of Nebraska, began salvage excavations in the Glen Elder Reservoir of northwestern Kansas. Several University of Missouri field parties, directed by Dr. Carl H. Chapman, excavated in the Kaysinger Bluff, Stockton, and Mera-mec Basin Reservoirs of Missouri. Each of these field parties operated under agreements with the National Park Service and the Smithsonian Institution in the Inter-Agency Salvage Program.

The 1964 field season began with two small survey teams examining sites in the upper Big Bend Reservoir. During the winter of 1964 the Missouri Basin Project staff had become aware that the waters behind the Big Bend Dam were rising faster than had been anticipated. Under the circumstances it was impossible to plan fieldwork for the approaching summer season without a close check on the changing conditions. On April 6 and 7, Richard E. Jensen and Oscar L. Mallory of the Project staff visited archeological sites along the left bank of the reservoir between Chapelle Creek and the city of Pierre. Severe weather conditions made it impossible to examine other areas, but as of that time water damage did not appear to be extensive. The reservoir level had reached a point just below many sites, and at least one, 39HU60 at Chapelle Creek, was then an island. Another reconnaissance was made by Jensen and Lionel A. Brown on May 7 and 8, but despite a slight interim rise of water level, the archeological situation had not changed significantly.

On June 9, a group of seven men directed by Wilfred M. Husted, began work in the Yellowtail Reservoir of Montana and Wyoming. This is the third and last season of excavation within the reservoir area. Previously, Smithsonian Institution field parties had concentrated in the lower and central parts of the reservoir. This year excavations are restricted to the upper Big Horn Canyon, thus completing the investigation of major sites within the reservoir. At the end of the fiscal year the crew was surveying within the upper reservoir.

On June 10 three additional field parties began work within the Big Bend Reservoir of central South Dakota. The first, a group of nine men directed by Richard E. Jensen, was carrying out large-scale testing at the Sommers site (39ST56) on the right bank of the Missouri adjacent to the La Roche sites. It is one of the most significant villages of the Middle Missouri Tradition surviving within the reservoir. The village contains at least 70 house depressions and has a particularly

thick mantle of debris. It is probable that two or more seasons of work will be required to secure an adequate sample from the site. As a consequence, the current excavations are exploratory, designed to provide an outline for further work. As of the end of the fiscal year, tests were underway in two long-rectangular houses in preparation for the use of power equipment to remove the heavy layer of overburden.

A second field party of 11 men, under the leadership of John J. Hoffman, was excavating at site 39ST17, a compact fortified village on the right bank of the Missouri near the mouth of Fort George Creek. The site is a relatively late one and probably can be attributed to the Arikara of the 18th century. Since the village is small, it is planned to excavate the entire occupied area. By the end of the fiscal year several tests were completed and a small circular house was exposed. Artifacts were few but indicate an affiliation with the Phillip Ranch site. The Hoffman and Jensen parties shared a camp near Fort George Creek, only a short distance from 39ST17.

A third party, consisting of eight men, directed by Lionel A. Brown, was working at the Chapelle Creek site, 39HU60, continuing excavations begun during the summer of 1963. A considerable amount of material has already been excavated from the site, but much of it is inconclusive. The purpose of the Brown party is to find the necessary relationships essential to bring the previous work into focus. At the end of the fiscal year the ravages of the past winter had been repaired and excavation of a shallow earth lodge of the historic period was well underway.

On June 22, a party of three men under the leadership of David T. Jones, temporarily attached to the Smithsonian Institution, was surveying, mapping, and testing the sites remaining within the upper Big Bend Reservoir. The results of the survey will be used as a basis for selecting the sites to be investigated during the next (and probably final) year of work within the reservoir.

On June 15, two field parties, one under the general direction of Robert W. Neuman, with field supervision by Oscar L. Mallory, and the other under Mallory's direction, began work in the Oahe Reservoir. The first, consisting of nine men, was excavating at the Stelzer site (39DW242) near Mobridge, S. Dak., continuing the excavations of 1963. The second party of eight resumed work at site 39DW231, a multicomponent, fortified village first tested last year. By the end of the fiscal year both groups had removed the overwinter slumpage and had begun the excavation of a number of habitation features.

A third party of 12 men, working under the direction of Dr. Alfred W. Bowers, began excavations in the Mobridge area of the Oahe Reservoir on June 17. The Bowers party was to complete the investigation of the Red Horse Hawk (39CO14) and Larson (39WW2) sites begun during earlier field seasons. At the end of the fiscal year the

fill had been removed from several houses and a large cut had been made across the defensive ditch.

A final field party of two men, under the direction of G. Hubert Smith, conducted a survey of historic sites in the Big Bend, Oahe, and Fort Randall Reservoirs from June 23 to 28. As was the case with the aboriginal sites, high water within the reservoirs has become a threat to previously undamaged historic sites. The Smith party examined a number of sites, made a photographic record of sites now destroyed or in the process of destruction, and secured data necessary for future work.

There were seven cooperating institutions working within the Missouri Basin at the end of the fiscal year. The St. Paul Science Museum completed a survey of the Bowman-Haley Reservoir of northwestern South Dakota and in late May and in early June began a shoreline reconnaissance of the Garrison Reservoir in North Dakota. In both instances the field parties were directed by Vernon R. Helmen. University of Missouri field parties, under the direction of Dr. Carl F. Chapman, were surveying and excavating in the Stockton and Kaysinger Bluff Reservoirs in Missouri, continuing the work of past seasons. University of Nebraska parties, directed by Dr. Preston Holder, were excavating in the Glen Elder and Milford Reservoirs of northwestern Kansas. A State University of South Dakota group, led by Dr. James H. Howard, was continuing investigations within the Lewis and Clark Lake area along the border of South Dakota and Nebraska. A field group of the State Historical Society of North Dakota, under the direction of Dr. Donald J. Lehmer, was excavating at the Fire Heart Creek Village (32SI2) in the Upper Oahe Reservoir of southern North Dakota. A field party of the Kansas State Historical Society, under the general direction of Thomas A. Witty, was excavating in the Council Grove Reservoir of eastern Kansas, and a field group from Iowa State University, directed by David Gradwohl, was excavating in the Red Rock Reservoir of central Iowa.

During the period that the Missouri Basin Project archeologists were not in the field, they were engaged in analyses of their materials and in laboratory and library research. They also prepared manuscripts of technical reports and wrote articles of a popular nature. In addition to the regular staff, Dr. Alfred W. Bowers, of the University of Idaho; Dr. William M. Bass, of the University of Kansas; and Dr. Elden Johnson, of the University of Minnesota, joined the Missouri Basin Project to complete short-term laboratory and field research assignments. Dr. Bowers again became a temporary staff member on June 17, and David T. Jones, West Nottingham Academy, Maryland, on June 22. Both were on duty through the end of the fiscal year.



By the end of the fiscal year the Missouri Basin Chronology Program has been in operation 6½ years. The cooperation of other institutions and individuals within the anthropological profession continued as in the past. Dendrochronological research has been much reduced because personnel were lacking. However, some new material was studied and plans have been completed for a renewed attack during the coming year. The carbon-14 section continued to progress with the addition of 15 new dates. Eight dates, from three sites, apply to villages of both the Middle Missouri and Coalescent Tradition of the Big Bend Reservoir, central South Dakota. Three additional dates derive from two sites, a group of burial mounds and a late fortified village, in the Oahe Reservoir of northern South Dakota. The remainder date various preceramic horizons from a stratified site in the Yellowtail Reservoir, Mont. The Missouri Basin Chronology Program continued to use the facilities of Isotopes, Inc., as well as those of the division of radiation and organisms of the Smithsonian Institution.

The laboratory and office staff of the Missouri Basin Project devoted most of its effort during the year to the processing of materials for study, preparing specimen records, typing, filing, and illustrating records and manuscripts. The accomplishments of the laboratory and office staff are listed in tables 1 and 2.

During the first quarter, Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, chief, devoted most of his time to the overall management of the Missouri Basin Project, including the office and laboratory in Lincoln and the several field parties. He devoted a portion of his time to laboratory analysis of materials he had excavated in previous years. His report, "The Accokeek Creek Site: A Middle Atlantic Seaboard Culture Sequence," was published by the University of Michigan, and he submitted several book reviews for publication. Until September 30, when he assumed his new duties as assistant director of the River Basin Surveys in Washington, D.C., he continued to serve as chairman of the Missouri Basin Chronology Program, as assistant editor of "Current Research" in the Plains area for *American Antiquity*, and as editor of the *Plains Anthropologist*.

Dr. Warren W. Caldwell worked in the laboratory through the first quarter, analyzing materials excavated in the previous two field seasons. A substantial portion of a manuscript entitled, "The Grand Detour Phase: Early Village Sites in the Big Bend Reservoir, South Dakota" (with Richard E. Jensen) was completed by September 30, at which time Dr. Caldwell assumed the duties of Chief of the Missouri Basin Project. During the remainder of the year, Dr. Caldwell devoted a substantial portion of his time to the management of the Project, to budgetary matters, and to the planning of the forthcoming field

TABLE 1.—*Specimens processed July 1, 1963, through June 30, 1964*<sup>1</sup>

Reservoir	Number of sites	Catalog numbers assigned	Number of specimens processed
Almena.....	1	1	2
Angus.....	2	19	60
Big Bend.....	18	5, 008	39, 993
Fort Scott.....	6	67	67
Garnett.....	7	62	64
Garrison Diversion Project.....	7	32	166
Gavins Point.....	1	66	527
James Diversion Project.....	1	11	22
Oahe.....	18	5, 852	29, 141
Pony Creek.....	14	1, 025	4, 590
Round Mound.....	2	13	16
Tuttle Creek.....	9	2, 806	15, 943
Yellowtail.....	22	1, 870	5, 072
Sites not in a reservoir.....	2	22	68
Total.....	110	16, 854	95, 731
Collections not assigned site numbers.....	6	7	20
Grand total.....	116	16, 861	95, 751

<sup>1</sup> As of June 30, 1964, the Missouri Basin Project has cataloged 1,485,104 specimens from 2,250 numbered sites and 66 collections not assigned site numbers.

Specimens restored included 2 pottery vessels and 5 vessel sections.

Specimens donated to the Missouri Basin Project included ca. 100 rim sherds and 1 vessel section from the Swan Creek site (39WW7) (donated by the South Dakota State Museum, University of South Dakota), 15 projectile points from the Rinehardt Buffalo Kill No. 2 (24LT00) (donated by Carle Leavitt of Conrad, Mont.), a surface collection from 39YK203 (donated by George Kostal and Ansel Petersen, civil engineers at the Gavins Point Dam), and a collection of pottery sherds from the Southwest (donated by Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts).

Specimens collected at Fort Laramie, Wyo., were cleaned but not cataloged by the Missouri Basin Project.

TABLE 2.—*Record material processed, July 1, 1963, through June 30, 1964*

## MISSOURI BASIN PROJECT

Reflex copies of records.....	6, 563
Photographic negatives made.....	1, 299
Photographic prints made.....	7, 169
Photographic prints mounted and filled.....	4, 625
Transparencies mounted in glass.....	1, 507
Kodachrome pictures taken in lab.....	180
Cartographic tracings and drawings.....	50
Illustrations.....	74
Lettering of plates.....	49
Profiles drawn.....	14
Plate layouts made for manuscripts.....	64



season. In addition, he continued to work with Jensen on the "Grand Detour Phase" manuscript and prepared a monograph, "Archeological Salvage Investigations in the Hells Canyon area, Snake River, Oregon and Idaho," for publication by the Bureau of American Ethnology. During the year several papers of which Dr. Caldwell was author or co-author were published. These include "Excavations in the Lower Big Bend Reservoir, South Dakota," *Plains Anthropologist*, vol. 8, No. 20, p. 118; "Taxonomy Revisited," *Plains Anthropologist*, vol. 8, No. 20, pp. 84-85; (with G. Hubert Smith) *The Oahe Reservoir: Archeology, Geology, History*, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, pp. 1-44; (with Lee G. Madison and Bernard Golden) "Archeological Investigations at the Hickey Brothers Site (39LM4), Big Bend Reservoir, Lyman County, South Dakota," *River Basin Surveys Papers No. 36, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 189*, pp. 267-290; "Fortified Villages in the Northern Plains," *Plains Anthropologist*, vol. 9, No. 23, pp. 1-7.

At the 20½ Plains Conference held at Pierre, S. Dak., on July 20 Dr. Caldwell spoke on the problem of the firearms trade and Plains archeology. He also attended the Governors' Conference for the Lewis and Clark Reenactment Pageant at Camp Ashland on November 19 and presented a brief statement regarding the potential contribution of the Missouri Basin Project to region-wide recreational planning. On September 6 and 7 he participated in the joint Plains-Pecos Conference at Fort Burgwin, near Taos, N. Mex., and spoke on "The LaRoche Problem." He also attended the meetings of the Committee for the Recovery of Archeological Remains, in Washington, D.C., on February 12 and 13; the 74th Meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences, Lincoln, May 1 and 2; and the annual meeting of the Montana Archeological Society, Havre, May 16 and 17. At the last-named he presented a paper, "The Northwestern Plains and the Missouri River Basin," and participated in a panel discussion of Plains archeological problems. He continued to serve as dendrochronology chairman of the Missouri Basin Chronology Program and, until December, as contributing editor for reviews for the *Plains Anthropologist*. As of that time he replaced Dr. Stephenson as editor of the journal and continued in that capacity through the year. Dr. Caldwell participated in the Visiting Scientist Program of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences, speaking before student groups at Utica, Nebr., on January 8. In addition, he presented talks or lectures to eight civic and university groups. In October he was named as one of the organizers for the Plains Field Conference preceding the 1965 INQUA meeting at Boulder, Colo. During the period of September to June he continued to serve, on annual leave, as part-time assistant professor of anthropology at the University of Ne-

braska, and in January he was elected to the Graduate College. At the end of the year Dr. Caldwell was in the Lincoln office continuing his administrative duties.

Lionel A. Brown, archeologist, when not in the field, devoted his time to laboratory study and reporting of materials from his 1962 and 1963 surveys and excavations. In addition, he assumed responsibility for a portion of the backlog of unreported sites contained in the Missouri Basin Project files. During the spring Mr. Brown made a preliminary analysis of the specimens excavated from the Chapelle Creek Village (39HU60) during the 1963 season as a guide to further work at the site. A manuscript entitled "Archeological Investigations in the Lower Yellowtail Reservoir, Montana," was rewritten in second draft. Another, a comprehensive report, "Archeological Investigations in the Pony Creek Watershed, Iowa," was in rough draft form, and "The Gillette Site (39ST23), Oahe Reservoir, South Dakota," was in near final form. During the year his survey report, "An Appraisal of the Archeological and Paleontological Resources of Six Reservoir Areas in Kansas and Nebraska," was issued for limited distribution. Two brief field reports, "Survey of the Pony Creek Watershed, Iowa," and "Archeology of the Lower Yellowtail Reservoir, Montana," (*Plains Anthropologist*, vol. 8, No. 20, p. 117, and vol. 8, No. 20, p. 119, respectively) and two articles "The Fort Smith Medicine Wheel, Montana" and "A Crow Lodge Frame" were published in the *Plains Anthropologist* (vol. 8, No. 22, pp. 225-230, 273-274, respectively). Another, "The Lungren Site: An Archaic Manifestation in Southeastern Iowa," appeared in abstract in the *Proceedings of the 74th Annual Meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences*, Lincoln (p. 3). On May 24, at the annual meeting of the Iowa Archeological Society, he presented a summary of recent work in southwestern Iowa, and on the 25th he made a brief survey of sites in the Rathbun Reservoir of south-central Iowa. At the end of the year Mr. Brown was again in the field engaged in archeological excavations at the Chapelle Creek site, S. Dak.

John J. Hoffman, archeologist, when not in the field, devoted most of his efforts to the laboratory analysis and preparation of reports, based upon materials excavated during his field work of the past two years. In addition, he has undertaken a reanalysis of certain pottery collections that have been previously described in the literature to bring them into accord with current concepts. A large site report, "Molstad Village: A Fortified Site in the Oahe Reservoir, South Dakota," was completed in first draft, and a shorter paper reexamining a number of late prehistoric and early historic sites in the Mobridge area, South Dakota, and an analysis of materials from the La Roche sites are under way. Previous studies of Mr. Hoffman's, published



during the year, include "Temporal Ordering and the Chouteau Aspect," *Plains Anthropologist*, vol. 8, No. 20, pp. 91-97; "Prehistoric Houses Along the Middle Missouri River," *Progress*, Oct.-Dec., 1963, *Missouri Basin Field Committee*, Billings, pp. 43-57; "Investigation of the Swift Bird House (39DW233) in the Oahe Reservoir, South Dakota," *Plains Anthropologist*, vol. 8, No. 22, pp. 249-256; a field report, "Excavations at Molstad Village in the Oahe Reservoir," *Plains Anthropologist*, vol. 8, No. 20, pp. 118-119; and two short book reviews also published in the *Plains Anthropologist*.

Mr. Hoffman served as chairman of the 20½ Plains Conference at Pierre on July 20, which he reported briefly in the *Plains Anthropologist*, vol. 8, No. 22, p. 262. He also participated in the joint Plains-Pecos meeting at Taos, N. Mex., September 6-7, where he presented a paper entitled, "La Roche: Some New Data," and attended the annual meeting of the Montana Archeological Society at Havre, May 16 and 17. He also spoke before several school and civic groups in Nebraska and Iowa. At the end of the year Mr. Hoffman was again in the field engaged in archeological excavations in the Big Bend Reservoir of South Dakota.

Wilfred M. Husted, archeologist, when not in the field, prepared reports, based upon materials excavated during his 1963 field investigations, and continued to work on the backlog of site collections from the Missouri Basin Project files. A manuscript report entitled "Archeological Test Excavations at Fort Laramie National Historic Site, Wyoming, 1963" was completed and accepted by the U.S. National Park Service, Midwest Region. A final draft of "The Bice Site (39LM31) and the Clarkstown Site (39LM47): Salvage Excavations in the Fort Randall Reservoir, South Dakota" was completed, and major drafts of three as yet untitled reports dealing with sites in the Big Bend and Fort Randall Reservoirs are substantially finished. Mr. Husted submitted two papers, "Early Occupation of the Colorado Front Range" and "Pueblo Pottery from Northern Colorado," for publication, and two short reports, "Investigations in the Upper Yellowtail Reservoir, Montana and Wyoming" and "A Rock Alignment in the Colorado Front Range," were published in the *Plains Anthropologist* (vol. 8, No. 20, p. 119, and vol. 8, No. 22, pp. 221-224, respectively). At the end of the year he was in the field excavating sites in the Yellowtail Reservoir of Wyoming and Montana.

Richard E. Jensen, archeologist, when not in the field, worked primarily on the analysis and reporting of site collections excavated by staff members in previous years, but following the death of Dean E. Clark, laboratory supervisor, he assumed direction of the processing and cataloging staff in addition to his regular duties. He cooperated with Dr. Caldwell in the preparation of a major study entitled, "The



Grand Detour Phase: Early Village Sites in the Big Bend Reservoir, South Dakota," and completed a first draft of "The Peterson Site (39LM215), An Earth Lodge Village in the Big Bend Reservoir." A study concerned with recent work in the Big Bend Reservoir, "A Temporal Ordering of Several Rectangular House Occupations in Central South Dakota" (abstract), was published in the *Proceedings of the 74th Annual Meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences*, Lincoln, 1964, p. 4. On July 20, Mr. Jensen attended the 201½ Plains Conference at Pierre, S. Dak., where he reported the progress of his fieldwork. He also participated in the Plains-Pecos meeting at Taos, N. Mex., presenting a brief paper entitled, "Notes on the Archeology of the Big Bend Area." At the end of the year he was in the field excavating at the Sommers site in the Big Bend Reservoir.

Oscar L. Mallory, archeologist, when not in the field, continued the analysis and reporting of materials that he excavated or collected in previous field seasons. A reconnaissance report, "An Archeological Appraisal of the Missouri Breaks Region in Montana," was completed and issued for limited distribution, and a short note entitled "Survey of the Missouri Breaks Region, Montana," summarizing the work, was published in the *Plains Anthropologist* (vol. 8, No. 20, p. 120). In addition, Mr. Mallory completed a detailed study of the artifacts from the Mouat Cliff Burials (24TE401), Mont., which will be a part of a larger study of the excavations carried out by members of the Billings Archeological Society. Another manuscript concerned with a group of sites in the vicinity of the Moreau River, Oahe Reservoir, is well under way. At the end of the year Mr. Mallory was in the field excavating sites in the Oahe Reservoir.

Robert W. Neuman, archeologist, when not in the field, devoted most of his time to the analysis and reporting of data resulting from his excavations during previous field seasons. He has begun a major monograph concerned with early burial mound complexes in the northern Plains. He has also completed an article entitled "Projectile Points from Preceramic Occupations near Fort Thompson, South Dakota," which has been accepted by the *Plains Anthropologist*, and, in addition, a number of Mr. Neuman's research papers, most of which were written during the current year, were published. These include: "Check-stamped Pottery on the Northern and Central Great Plains," *American Antiquity*, vol. 29, No. 1, 1963, pp. 17-26; "Field Work in Dewey County, South Dakota, Oahe Reservoir Area," *Plains Anthropologist*, vol. 8, No. 20, pp. 121-122; "Archeological Salvage Investigations in the Lovewell Reservoir Area, Kansas," *River Basin Surveys Papers No. 32, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 185*, pp. 257-306; (with Carl R. Kendle and Larry A. Witt) "Prehistoric Artifacts from the Little Nemaha River Drainage, Otoe County, Nebraska,"

*Plains Anthropologist*, vol. 9, No. 23, pp. 22-28; "The Good Soldier Site (39LM238), Big Bend Reservoir, Lyman County, South Dakota," *River Basin Surveys Papers No. 37, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 189*, pp. 291-318.

Mr. Neuman attended the 201½ Plains Conference in Pierre, S. Dak., July 20, the annual meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences, Lincoln, May 1 and 2, and the meeting of the Society for American Archeology, Chapel Hill, N.C., May 7-9, where he presented a paper on "A Woodland Camp and Burial Mound Complex in Dewey County, South Dakota." He continued to serve as chairman of the Radiocarbon Section of the Missouri Basin Chronology Program, was appointed assistant editor for current research (Plains area) for *American Antiquity*, and contributing editor for Plains facts for the *Plains Anthropologist*. Mr. Neuman participated in the Visiting Scientist Program of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences, speaking before school groups at Eddyville, Nebr., and he also presented an illustrated talk to the National Professional Geographical Fraternity at the University of Nebraska. At the end of the year Mr. Neuman was at work in the Lincoln laboratory.

G. Hubert Smith, archeologist, when not in the field, was concerned with the preparation of reports based upon his previous work at several historic sites. By the end of the year he had completed a comprehensive report on investigations by the Missouri Basin Project and the State Historical Society of North Dakota at the sites of Like-A-Fishhook Village and Fort Berthold I and II (32ML2), in the Garri-son Reservoir area, North Dakota. In addition, he had made substantial progress on reports of excavations of Fort George (39ST202) and 39HU301, in the Big Bend Reservoir of South Dakota and had begun preparation (with Caldwell and others) of the booklet "The Big Bend Reservoir: Archeology and History," to be published by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. An article written by Mr. Smith, "Archeological Explorations at Fort McHenry, 1958," was published in the *Maryland Historical Magazine* (vol. 58, No. 3, pp. 247-250), and a brief note, "Excavations at Fort George, South Dakota," appeared in the *Plains Anthropologist* (vol. 8, No. 20, p. 122).

On July 20 he took part in discussions of northern Plains ethnohistory, at the 201½ Plains Conference at Pierre, S. Dak. At the Plains-Pecos meeting at Taos, N. Mex., on September 6 and 7, he reported recent investigations at historic sites within the Missouri Basin reservoir areas. During the period October 24-30 he examined historic sites in Missouri at the request of Dr. Carl H. Chapman and other University of Missouri staff members. On October 28 Mr. Smith addressed the annual meeting of the Missouri Archeological Society at Columbia, Mo., and that evening spoke before the Big Bend chapter of the

Society at Marshall, Mo. On April 10, he presented an illustrated lecture, "Archeological Salvage within the Missouri Basin," before the annual meeting of the Minnehaha County Historical Society at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., and on May 2 he read a paper entitled "The Viking Site in Newfoundland" before the anthropological section of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences (published in abstract in the *Proceedings of the 74th Annual Meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences*, Lincoln, p. 5). In April Mr. Smith became contributing editor for reviews for the *Plains Anthropologist*. At the end of the year he was at work in the Lincoln Laboratory of the Missouri Basin Project.

*Virginia.*—Carl F. Miller, at the beginning of the fiscal year, had an excavation crew at work on the Hales Ford site (44FR14) in the Smith Mountain Reservoir area near Rocky Mount in southern Virginia. He completed the work at this site on July 2, having excavated 144 archeological features and recovered various tool types, burial patterns and offerings, and, of particular interest, a series of bone flutes that suggested much in the way of social life of these Early to Middle Woodland Indians. The power screen was used during these excavations, making possible a nearly complete recovery of the cultural remains.

Mr. Miller and his crew of five men moved to the Booth Farm site (44FR15) on July 2, and between then and July 28, when the field work ended, they excavated 202 archeological features. A number of Savannah projectile points of the Late Archaic and Early Woodland Periods were found lying on sterile hardpan at the base of the site and in association with several random post molds. Noteworthy were the remains of 70 feet of stockade found at the south edge of the site. In this stockade, posts had been placed at intervals and reinforced with rocks in the postholes. Wooden stringers had connected the vertical posts, and to these had been attached other posts, much as a modern fence would be built.

*Idaho-Oregon.*—Under an agreement with the Smithsonian Institution, the Idaho State University Museum continued the work on the Hells Canyon Reservoir material that was excavated during the latter part of last fiscal year. The project, under the direction of Dr. Earl H. Swanson, director of the Museum, was continued by Max G. Pavesic, a graduate student at the University of Colorado. Work was confined largely to laboratory analysis of the excavated material, rechecking a few of the field locations, and preparation of the report.

#### ARCHIVES

Mrs. Margaret C. Blaker continued her duties as archivist, assisted until August 1 by Regina M. Solzbacher and for the remainder of the fiscal year by Margaret V. Lee.

An extensive series of photographic prints and lantern slides, made



in the 1880's and 1890's and showing Indian students at Hampton Institute, as well as views made on a number of western reservations, was borrowed from the Huntington Memorial Library of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. Approximately 400 copy negatives were made from this loan collection and are now in the Bureau's active files.

Over 150 photographs of Osage Indians, including many full-length portraits of individuals in native costume taken in the 1880's and 1890's in the studios of G. W. Parsons and J. M. Fowler of Pawhuska, Okla., were received on loan from the Osage Tribal Museum, Pawhuska, Okla. in May and are currently being copied.

Approximately 100 glass plate negatives exposed by Dr. Robert Charles Gebhardt in the period 1900-1907, showing Indians on the streets of Black River Falls, Wis., and their homes and burial grounds near the cranberry marshes outside the town, were acquired from the photographer's son, Paul Gebhardt of Towson, Md.

Thirty photographs of Florida Seminole Indians, and Seminole camps, boats, and agricultural scenes, made in 1910-11 by Lorenzo D. Creel, special agent, were copied from Creel's manuscript report in the National Archives.

Thirteen studio and outdoor photographs of Winnebago Indians taken in the period from the 1870's to about 1900 by H. H. Bennett, pioneer photographer of Kilbourn, Wis., now Wisconsin Dells, were acquired from the Bennett Studio in Wisconsin Dells. This studio and its files of glass negatives of persons, places, and events in the Wisconsin Dells area in the period 1865 to 1907 is now maintained by the photographer's daughters, Miss Miriam Bennett and Mrs. Ruth Bennett Dyer.

Three original prints from negatives made about 1899 in the vicinity of Chadron, Nebr., by Ed Edson were received from Dr. R. W. Breckinridge, through the Lincoln, Nebr., office of the River Basin Surveys. They are portraits of Red Cloud and Little Wound, Oglala Dakotas, and a view of a Sioux camp near Chadron, Nebr.

Individual portraits of five Sioux Indians, taken in 1899 by Robert Gish Parker of Chicago, were donated by a nephew of the photographer, Mr. Leslie B. Taylor of Miami, Fla. The photographs include a portrait of the famous show Indian, Iron Tail.

Four negatives made by Dr. Francis Harper on the Poosepatuck Reservation, Mastic, Long Island, in 1909 were donated by Dr. Harper and filed with related negatives previously donated by him.

A group of 10 photographic reproductions on postcards were donated by Philip Sampson of Arlington, Va. They included a full-length portrait as well as front and profile bust portraits of the Kaw (Kansa) chief Washunga, taken about 1880.

Eugene Heflin of Reedsport, Oreg., submitted an account of his

attempts to salvage skeletons and artifacts from the site of the historic village of Shet-le-shin, on Pistol River, southwest Oregon. This site has now been destroyed by road construction. A microfilm copy of Mr. Heflin's account, which included news clippings, photographs and pen-and-ink drawings, was made and the original returned to him.

A Micmac vocabulary and grammatical notes recorded by P. L. Muschamp while he was a graduate student at Yale University were deposited by Mr. Muschamp. Unfortunately Mr. Muschamp's more extensive notes on his Micmac fieldwork had been lost in a fire that destroyed his home a number of years ago. These notes are on 3×5" slips and occupy one file box.

#### EDITORIAL WORK AND PUBLICATIONS

The editorial work of the Bureau continued during the year under the immediate direction of Mrs. Eloise B. Edelen, assisted by Mrs. Phyllis W. Prescott and Miss Susan Colby. The following publications were issued:

Eightieth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1962-1963, ii+34 pp., 2 pls. 1964.

Bulletin 178. Index to Bulletins 1-100 of the Bureau of American Ethnology, with index to contributions to North American Ethnology, introductions, and miscellaneous publications, by Biren Bonnerjea. vi+726 pp. 1963.

Bulletin 186. Anthropological Papers, Nos. 63-67. iv+310 pp., 60 pls., 35 figs., 2 maps. 1963.

No. 63. Tarqui, an early site in Manabí Province, Ecuador, by Matthew W. and Marion Stirling.

No. 64. Blackfoot Indian pipes and pipemaking, by John C. Ewers.

No. 65. The Wariho Indians of Sonora-Chihuahua: An ethnographic survey, by Howard Scott Gentry.

No. 66. The Yaqui deer dance: A study in cultural change, by Carleton Stafford Wilder.

No. 67. Chippewa mat-weaving techniques, by Karen Daniels Petersen.

Bulletin 187. Iroquois music and dance: Ceremonial arts of two Seneca Long-houses, by Gertrude P. Kurath. xvi+268 pp., 3 pls., 164 figs. 1964.

Bulletin 189. River Basin Surveys Papers, Nos. 33-38, Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., editor. xiv+406 pp., 58 pls., 66 figs., 13 maps. 1964.

No. 33. The Paul Brave site (32SI4), Oahe Reservoir area, North Dakota, by W. Raymond Wood and Alan A. Woolworth.

No. 34. The Demery site (39CO1), Oahe Reservoir area, South Dakota, by Alan R. Woolworth and W. Raymond Wood.

No. 35. Archeological investigations at the Hosterman site (39PO7), Oahe Reservoir area, Potter County, South Dakota, 1956, by Carl F. Miller.

No. 36. Archeological investigations at the Hickey Brothers site (39LM4), Big Bend Reservoir, Lyman County, South Dakota, by Warren W. Caldwell, Lee G. Madison, and Bernard Golden.

No. 37. The Good Soldier site (39LM38), Big Bend Reservoir, Lyman County, South Dakota, by Robert W. Neuman.

No. 38. Archeological investigations in the Toronto Reservoir area, Kansas, by James H. Howard.

Bulletin 190. An ethnography of the Huron Indians, 1615-1649, by Elisabeth Tooker. iv+184 pp. 1964.

Publications distributed totaled 35,314 as compared with 17,722 for the fiscal year 1963.

### ILLUSTRATIONS

Throughout the year, E. G. Schumacher, the staff artist for the Bureau of American Ethnology, prepared and executed many varied illustrations in the fields of ethnology and archeology, to appear in Bureau publications. The bulk of the art work concerned the retouching and/or restoration and assembling of photographs, the drawing of maps, charts, diagrams, graphs, and sundry text figures. Mr. Schumacher also performed miscellaneous assignments for other units of the Smithsonian Institution, including the Editorial and Publications Division.

### MISCELLANEOUS

Dr. M. W. Stirling and Sister Inez Hilger continued as research associates of the Bureau. Dr. A. J. Waring, formerly research associate, died on March 21, 1964. Mrs. Phyllis W. Prescott, who had assisted in editing many of the Bureau publications, died on June 12, 1964, after a brief illness.

The Bureau continued its extensive service to scholars, teachers, students, and the interested layman in providing information on technical questions, bibliographies, and leaflets on special topics relating to the American Indian.

Specialists on the Bureau staff identified and supplied information on many specimens, both ethnological and archeological, which were brought in or received by mail.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY B. COLLINS, *Acting Director.*

S. DILLON RIPLEY,  
*Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.*

















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